Amusements and Alcetings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—English Opera: "Rigoletto." Miss Kellogg. Booth's THEATER,—"La Fomme de Feu." Mrs. J. B. Booth.

COLOSSEOM.—Day and evening: "Cyclorama of Paris by Night." DALT'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.-" Folline." GRAND OPERA HOUSE. - "Humpty Dumpty Abroad."

NIBLO'S GARDEN .- " Fun in a Fog." The Vokes Family. OLYMPIC THEATER. - Novelty Entertainment." STRINWAT HALL.-Concert. Wieniawski-Maurel. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.-At 2:30 and at 8:

UNION SQUARE THEATER.-"Led Astray." WALLACK'S THEATER. -" Money." Lester Wallack.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST, PRESERTERIAN CHURCH-Lee-ture. Fev. C. F. Decius. Pil-GRIM BAPTIST CHURCH-Concert. Jubilee Singers.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES BY THE MONTH

EVERYTHING IN HOMEOPATHY COURTS, 562 and 817 Broadway. Books. Fanily M. Homoopathic Springers, Verrilyany Medicina, Policia, Policia, Homonians, Witch Hare, &c. &c. SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

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boutinuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some Chronic Throat Disease. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are an

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New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1874.

dn criticising Mr. Gladstone's administration, he said the Muancial measures had always been favored by the Conservatives. The proclamation dissolving Parliament has donted --- Dr Livingstone th hold of the Atcheenese has been captured by the Dutch. The Cuban insurgents are menacing Manzanille

In the Senate yesterday, additional amendments to the Bankrupt law were reported from the Judiciary Committee; Mr. Morrill of Vermont introduced a resoantion, which was agreed to, relating to the alleged extravagance in the matter of stationery ; the Lousiana case was taken up, and Mr. Morton reviewed his argument of a few days ago, moving that Mr. Pinchback's credentials be recommitted; Mr. McCreery addressed the Senate at length, denying that the State of Louisiana had a republican form of government, and orging that steps should be taken to protect her from fraud and assurpation; it was ordered that further consideration of she subject be postponed till Wednesday, and that the debate on the financial resolution be resumed.

In the House, under the call of States, a large number of bills were introduced, among them one providing a National currency, embracing what is known as the "Indiana plan of financial relief;" the West Virginia election case was discussed, but a vote was not reached.

The Hon. A. K. McClure is now named for Reform Mayor of Philadelphia. —— An American Order of Independent Grangers is to be organized at Albany, Feb. 17. - An earthquake shock was felt at Chelmeford, Mass. ____ The harvesting of the ice erop has Degun in Maine. — A grand centennial mass meet-ing is to be held in Baltimore Thursday evening. A "Washington Centennial Assembly" was held at Philadelmhis. President Grant has issued an Executive order relating to the exhibition of articles from the departmeute at the Centennial.

The Board of Charities and Correction adopted a report in regard to the commitment of drunkards. —— The County Medical Society received a report upon the drainage of the island. ____ The American Evangelical Miliance listened to a report upon the October Confersuce. - An Alderman suggested that large manufactories should be built by the city to furnish employment for the poor. ____ Bret Harte lectured on "Ameri can Humor." ___ A loss of \$150,000 was caused by . ___ The workingmen obtained permission to hold a mass meeting in Cooper Institute. Gold, \$114. 1114. 1114. Thermometer, 150, 190, 260.

London dispatches show that the unexpected dissolution of Parliament and Mr. Gladstone's appeal to the country have thrown British politics into a state of great ferment. The increasing Republican element will assuredly essert itself in the coming canvass, and Americans will watch the contest with more than usual interest. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, who proposes to contest the seat in Parliament for Northampton, writes to THE TRIBUNE today, giving his views on some peculiar features of the present crisis. His letter will be widely read, as reflecting the views of one of the induential factors in the approaching struggle.

David Livingstone has died in the midst of this labors, leaving his greatest work unfin-Cahed. Before he set out on his last journey, Mt is said, be told Sir Bartle Frere that he in wended to trace the boundaries of the east, west, and south sides of the great Nile basin. How much of this vast undertaking has been socomplished cannot be known until the jourmals and memoranda of the indefatigable explorer are examined. It is not likely, howaver, that he had made the circuit of the basin, a complete exploration of which would be, in tageal banks, until confidence was destroyed

the opinion of eminent geographers, greater political, commercial, and moral im portance than anything of the kind effected since the discovery of America. Nevertheless, Livingstone's fame as an indomitable explorer, a brave [traveler, and a Christian philosopher, is secure. His life, works, and marvelous adventures have not been paralleled by those of any modern traveler; and many years must elapse before the vast results of his observations are thoroughly comprehended and assimilated by mankind.

It seems absolutely impossible to secure fair and honorable treatment of the Indians by the National Government. As THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly been obliged to point out, the Indian service is almost always behindhand in its accounts; it spends more money than it has any legal authority to disburse; and it is forever besieging Congress with deficiency bills. Yet, here are the Kickapoos-foolishly brought from Mexico, last Summer-without the presents promised them when they were enticed from their homes beyond the Rio Grande. The plea is that the appropriation for the purpose of furnishing them with blankets, mouse-traps, and hoop-skirts has been "covered into the Treasury." That is to say, the Commissioners were so long about the business of moving the Kickapoos, the appropriation lapsed with the termination of the fiscal year. This may be a perfectly fair and satisfactory explanation of the failure to keep our promises with the Kickapoos; but it is so thoroughly in keeping with the national policy of dilatoriness, hesitation, and general shiftlessness in Indian affairs that nobody would be surprised to learn that somebody had cheated the Indians and that they were on the war-path in consequence of their treatment.

Commissioner Stern, in a report to the Bureau of Charities and Correction, makes some statements concerning habitual drunkenness in this city which ought to arrest general attention. He says that during the three years ending Jan. 1, 1874, 560 men were committed for habitual drunkenness, and that 9,006 women were committed for the same offense during the same time. These figures are appalling to contemplate. They become more so when we learn that some of these debased creatures have been "sent up" a great many times, some of them as often as one hundred times. More than five hundred men and nine thousand women passing through the courts as confirmed drunkards! If any text for temperance sermons favoring the suppression of dram-shops were needed, it is found here. But Mr. Stern thinks there is something radically wrong in the law which sends to the workhouse such a vast number of people. Some must be confirmed drunkards upon whom such a sentence would have no effect whatever; others are young in vice, and their future associations (determined by the courts) only confirm them in bad ways. The evil is one worthy the most careful investigation by philanthropists; more than this, the safety of society itself demands its patient examination.

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania, in the harangue which he delivered in the House of Representatives on Saturday, the 17th inst., did THE TRIBUNE the honor to cite from our issue of the 30th ult. the following table, showing the aggregate loans and discounts, capital and surplus, individual deposits and legal tender (greenback) reserves, of the National banks of the United States in October of each year, from 1865 to 1878:

Loans and Capital and | Loans and classes | Capital and classes | Legal-tender | Legal-t

Norm.—The last statement is that of September 12; all the others are for dates in October. The above table was compiled and printed by THE TRIBUNE for the purpose of showing the tendency of an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency to plunge the people who are cursed with it into wild speculations and burdensome indebtedness. Mr. Kelley agrees with us as to the fact that in the last eight years indebtedness of every kind has frightfully increased. He agrees with us that the above table is convincing proof of it, indicating, as may be seen at a glance, that from 1865 to 1873 the loans and discounts of the National banks were expanded from \$487,000,000 to \$944,000,000, a ratio of increase out of all proportion to the movement of any of the other principal items which go to make up their balance sheets. But we need say nothing further on the interpretation of our table. The figures speak for themselves. Mr. Kelley, Mr. Morton, and THE TRIBUNE are all agreed that there has been an enormous increase in public, private, and corporate indebtedness since the close of the war. The point upon which Mr. Kelley differs from THE TRIBUNE

is as to the cause of this great increase indebtedness. We attribute it to the nekless speculations and unremunerative enterprises in which the people were encouraged to embark by excessive issues of inconvertible paper money. Mr. Kelley ascribes it to contraction. "As you contract the cur-"reney," Mr. Kelley says, "you enslave labor "and enterprise, consolidate capital, and raise "the rates of interest." And also, "as you "contract the currency in a country of resources, peopled by an enterprising people, you force private credit into expansion. The circulating medium is withdrawn and credit rises, ever broadening, until, with your inverted pyramid, your whole financial system topples over with a crash."

The absurdity of Mr. Kelley's position will be evident to most of our readers without any demonstration. If by contracting the currency you make it more easy for the community to get their paper discounted by the banks, why is it that those who wish to borrow money are opposed to contraction? But we take the liberty to deny the fact that the currency has been contracted since October, 1865, the starting point of our table. Kelley quotes from the Finance Mr. Report of 1872 a table purporting to give the currency outstanding on 30th of June, 1865, and at the same date in 1872, from which he would have it believed that there has been in the interval a contraction of \$300,000,000. This comparison is false and misleading, inasmuch as it omits entirely the circulation of the National banks, and includes in the statement of 1865 \$192,000,000 of six per cent compound interest notes, of which Mr. McCulloch estimates that only about \$30,000,000 were in circulation as currency (Report for 1865, p. 9.) We also think the following circumstances entitled to consideration. In 1873 a reserve of \$113,000,000 in legaltender paper money was found to be sufficient for doing the business of the Na-

by the panie. In 1865 the banks were four hundred and fifty less in number (1,513 in October, 1865, against 1,976 in September, 1873), and their deposits, loans, and discounts, &c., were correspondingly of less magnitude. Hence we may safely say that, of the \$150,000,000 of legal-tender money contained in their vaults in October, 1865, as compared with \$118,000,000 in September, 1873, the sum of \$100,000,000 throughout the years 1865 and 1866 was practically unemployed. We beg our readers to bear in mind that we make this argument solely against Mr. Kelley. We certainly do maintain that the one hundred millions of unemployed money held by the banks in 1865 exerted a most powerful influence in stimulating the speculations which ensued and the indebtedness which was subsequently created, just as we maintain that the unemployed money which is now accumulating in banks all over the country will be productive of exactly the same consequences. But, as against Mr. Kelley, we are entitled to make this deduction of one hundred millions from the currency of the country in 1865. He says the expansion of loans and discounts by the banks was caused by a contraction of the money with which retail trade is carried on, and wages paid, and the expenses of travel borne." Now the one bundred millions lying unemployed in bank vaults in 1865 and 1866 were not used for these purposes. They were not in "the 'pockets of the people" at all. Their withdrawal could consequently have none of the effects so vividly described by Mr. Kelley. Furthermore, as we shall show, these one hundred millions, so far from being withdrawn from the pockets of the people, were gradually added to the circulating cash, with which wages are paid and retail trade carried on and the

cost of traveling defrayed. The following is a comparison which, though in some respects imperfect and unsatisfactory, is designed to show the quantity of paper money in actual circulation among the people of the United States on the 31st of October, 1865, and 1st of September, 1873, respectively:

Practional currence 26,057,469 41,849,593.
Six per cent compound interest notes 173,013,141
Five per cent Trassury notes 32,556,991
National bank notes 171,321,903 1,539,081,766 Total.

Deduct for legal tenders unemplored in n
serve of National banks. ..\$831,088.983 \$739,971,391 100,000,000

Total

belies further for interest bearing Freasury notes not counted in bank reserres, and not circulated as currency.

Circulation......\$651,088.983 The unfairness of counting as currency, obli gations bearing five and six per cent interest and issued in large denominations, in the sense in which ten and twenty-five cent shinplasters and one dollar notes are currency, is patent; yet we are compelled to do it because they have been so regarded by the Treasury Department, which we all know possesses powers which enable it to override, not only common sense, but the laws of Congress and the Constitution of the United States. Perhaps between the 30th of June, 1866, and the end of the calendar year 1867, there was a contraction of the currency. Such is the common opinion. Yet Mr. Kelley is far from receiving any assistance from the circumstance, since the table shows that during that exceptional year there was only the trifling increase of six million dollars in the loans and discounts of the banks. From the Fall of 1867 to September, 1873, the legal tender circulation was not contracted a dollar, the fractional currency was augmented eighteen million dollars, the National bank circulation was swollen forty millions, and the number of National banks increased by over three hundred. The withdrawal in the interval of three per ceut certificates affected only the legal tender reserves of the banks, the stock of money in the pockets of the people not having been diminished thereby a single dollar. The cash balance in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1867, was nearly seventy-two millions in currency, which alone is a difference of more than fifty million dollars, as against any curlast two years. If we confine our attention to the six years from 1867 to 1873, we find a practical increase of at least one hundred million dollars in the paper money in actual circulation, accompanied by an increase of bank loans and discounts from \$810,000,000 to \$944,000,000; and yet Mr. Kelley says that the great increase of indebtedness is due to contraction! So far from its being true that

there has been contraction, the facts are, starting from the Fall of 1867: 1. \$18,000,000 expansion of fractional cur-

renev. 2. \$40,000,000 expansion of bank circulation. 3. \$50,000,000 expansion by decrease of cur rency balance in the U. S. Treasury.

4. \$44,000,000 expansion by disbursement of egal tender reserves held by the banks, which we do not count, except as an offset to the withdrawal of three per cent certificates.

5. 334 new National banks established, which by extending facilities for making payments in checks, economize the use of currency. Since September last the National Treasury

has been emptied of \$15,000,000, there has been a direct inflation of \$44,000,000 by the increase of the legal-tender limit to \$400,000,000, and it is morally certain that the limit of National bank circulation is to be extended \$25,000,000, in order that all sections of the country may share alike in the privilege of lending their money to the Government at five per cent and getting eight-tenths of it back again in the shape of paper money which they are never called upon to redeem. This is Mr. Boutwell's progress! This is Mr. Kelley's con-

" SETTING HIMSELF RIGHT." It having been asserted by a newspaper correspondent that Senator Clayton of Arkansas had demanded of the Postmaster-General the establishment of the free delivery system in Little Rock, Ark., and that being refused, he had informed Mr. Creswell that be would see him in a place where they have, if possible, more hot springs than in Arkansas, before he would vote for the appropriation bill, the Senator arose in the Senate the other day to a question of privilege about it. He denounced the "in-'sinuation"-that's the way he described itas being false, and the "instigator"-as he named him-as a falsifier. In other words, he denied the allegation and defied the alligator. He did this because be felt it to be a duty he owed to his constituents, to the Senate, to himself, and to the press. He did not say he would see the Poetmaster-General in any such place under any such circumstances, but he did say he could not favor any further appropriations for the free delivery system under certain circumstances, which means, we presume, unless Little Rock should have the free delivery. Which was quite statesmanlike, showing a comprehensive grasp of the uses of the free delivery and a proper appreciation of the merits of Little Rock. Being up, the Arkaness Sensing took occa-

sion to say that he "believed in a free press as one of the most powerful auxiliaries of a "free government, and they should go hand "in hand." A sentiment beautifully expressed, " in hand." and worthy of Clayton. We remember to have heard something like it before. He also believed in free schools, being indebted to them for his education. He remembered the rod of the teacher-alas! that it should be only a memory-and believed it to be good. "The rod the newspaper men held" he thought was also a good thing, "when they laid it upon persons deserving it;" but that " when they went slashing around every which way he would ask those gentlemen to be a little more careful."

Mr. Clayton is not singular in his notions of things. A great many good people before him have believed in a free press, and have applauded it when it laid the rod on other people's backs. When it came to be laid upon their own they began to think "these gentlemen should be a little more careful." It is so much easier to bear up under the rod when it s laid on another man's back. What Mr. Clayton wants is to see it applied to " deserv-'ing persons." It having dropped on him, he remarked, in conclusion, that he "took this means in the Senate to set himselfright before the country." As to there having been any bad feeling between the Postmaster-General and himself, he said it had "all been settled satisfactorily to both parties." So that the setting himself right before the country amounts to this: That he did give the Postmaster-General to understand that unless Little Rock was furnished with a free delivery he would vote against any further appropriations for the system, and that there was "bad "feeling" between the two on account of the same, but that he did not-no, never-say he would see the P. M. C. in any warmer place than Washington, or at most Arkansas, under any circumstances. This he distinctly stated and desired to have understood by "the country." He demanded the fair thing for Little Rock. That was all. And be proposed to have justice done to Little Rock if he had to stop the whole Post-Office Department to do it. Not that he loved Creswell less but Little Rock more. And "the country" will rejoice to learn that he did not use profane language about it.

THE FOREIGN POLICE OF FRANCE.

At the time of the negotiations for peace three years ago between Germany and France, the opinion was generally entertained at the German Headquarters that, within five years, the French Government would endeavor to retrieve the losses through the war by seeking alliances with foreign powers hostile to Germany. Recent events show that there was good cause for these apprehensions. The present Ministry in France came into power in a great measure through ecclesiastical influences. As one result, the Government is strongly inclined to support the temporal aims of the Pope. This policy is, in itself, sufficiently short-sighted; but the Government has committed the still greater error of allowing these influences to complicate its foreign relations. The Archbishop of Paris, in a pastoral issued a few months ago, made a bitter attack upon the King of Italy; the Bishop of Nancy made an equally violent attack on the Emperor of Germany, and these were followed by even stronger denunciations of those rulers by the

elergy over the greater part of France. We believe that great latitude should be alowed in the discussion of affairs of public interest. Under ordinary circumstances it might be injudicious for a government to interfere with the ecclesiastical authorities for such language as was held by the clergy of France. But the state of affairs in that country is somewhat different from the general rule. In international relations it is a wellestablished principle that one power may hold other powers responsible for the unfriendly language of their officers. The Roman Catholic clergy in France, Cardinals as well as curés, are officers of the Government nce held by the Treasury within the almost to the same extent as are cabinet mintheir installation, and they receive their salaries from the same source. They have, moreover, a Minister in the Cabinet, an important part of whose business is to regulate their affairs. A short time ago a telegram from Paris apprised us of an official act which shows how close are the relations between the clergy and the civil authorities. This was the ceremony of delivering the hats to the newlyappointed French cardinals, which was performed by President MacMahon. In his speech on the occasion he thanked the Pope for conferring these honors, and added: "The Holy Father knows our filial attachment and our admiration at the manner in which he supports his trials. His sympathies were with us in our misfortunes, and ours are with

> It is not surprising that the German Government chose to hold that of France responsible for these manifestations. They indicated a warm sympathy with the Pope, whom the Emperor of Germany regarded as the cause of the disloyalty of a large portion of the inhabitants of Germany. They also tended to create a strong sentiment in France in favor of a speedy renewal of hestilities. The facts that the pastorals could not have been published without the consent of the French Government, and that the expense of sublication must have been defrayed from the public treasury, were sufficient to warrant remonstrance. The manner in which the German representations were first received was calculated to increase the doubts respecting the

him."

friendly disposition of President MacMahon's Cabinet. The Minister of Foreign Affairs endeavored to employ the artifice of pleading a want of authority. The fallacy of this course was clearly apparent from the manner in which the Cabinet had employed a more doubtful authority for the suppression of Republican demonstrations. We can easily imagine the haste with which the authority of the State would have been exercised against the clergy if they were to advocate the discolution of the National Assembly. The French Cabinet itself finally saw that this position was untenable, for, at last, a mild remonstrance was addressed to the ecclesiastical authorities by M. de Fourton, the Minister of Public Instruction. The way in which this circular was received by the Ultramontane journals was not promising of strict comphance on the part of the clergy. The telegrams of several days ago indicated that this opinion was also entertained at Berlin,

The energetic course of the German Government called forth a statement in the French Assembly last week from the Duke Decazes. Much stress was laid upon the necessity of peace for the prosperity of France, and it was said to be the sincere desire of his Government to mainmin relations of harmony and friendship

Minister. Similar assurances had previously been given, but they did not prevent the Government from pursuing a course toward Germany and Italy which was calculated to offend the susceptibilities of both those powers. It is fortunate that these declarations have been made, however, if they can be accepted as an evidence that an end is to be put to deplorable demonstrations which add nothing to the strength of France, and only serve to embitter her foreign relations.

COMPEL THEM TO COME IN. The poverty that walks the streets and asks

alms we all know well enough. Sometimes it is genuine and honest, though oftener it is composed of idleness and vice in equal parts. The poverty of Citizen Banks and Magnire has no false modesty about making itself known. It proceeds from a passion for talking and a corresponding passion for not working. It is illustrated by that speech of a gifted young philosopher and stone mason of this city, who said he would rather starve than work for \$3 50 a day, because the contractors made more than that. But the greater portion of the poverty and distress which this Winter has brought in the train of the panic of the Autumn, is not known or dreamed of by the people who merely count the beggars on the streets and read of the metaphysical oratory of the soft-handed agitators of the Bowery. The real poverty of the decent and self-respecting working classes is hidden away in garrets and tenement houses, as if it were a crime. Many a father of family is going about looking for work and scorning to ask for charity, with limbs weak and head faint from hunger, while his wife and little ones are awaiting his return by a fireless hearth, praying to Heaven for that mercy they are too proud to ask of man. Saturday night, Patrolman Thompson found Rosanna Reilly, who is represented as a respectable working-woman only 27 years of age, insensible and apparently dying on her bare floor in Hamilton-st., from mere hunger. On Saturday morning there was a harrowing case in Judge Otterbourg's Court. A thin, emaciated child of twelve, too small for her age, with that prematurely keen look which only comes from early misery, was brought up, charged with grand larceny, and held for trial. She told her own pitiful story, She lived in a garret on Attorney-st., where she saw her father and mother slowly starving. She stole some clothing from a room in the same house and pawned it for nine dollars. A young thief snatched six of them out of her hands, and with the rest she bought food and firewood for her parents. Several days ago some one stumbled on a different phase of devotion. A mother in Leonard-st. starved herself to death to spare the scanty store on which her husband and children were living. It is useless to multiply incidents like these. In a thousand garrets and basements of New-York there are honest people too good to steal or to beg, who are dying of cold and hunger-those grisly allies which are never so terrible as when they hunt their prey together. These cases must be sought out and helped.

The people who refuse to beg are too valuable to be allowed to perish. The charitable associations which are doing so noble a work in this direction, cannot possibly organize so strict and extensive a system of visiting as to embrace all the houses in the city where honest poverty may be starving in silence. This is a field in which all assist ance will be valuable, and in which our political organizations may do such work as will redeem a multitude of faults. Let the Ward and District Associations of both political parties add to their present system of canvassing the additional function of ascertaining what families within the range of their observation are deserving objects of charity, and let them report their names to the Central Bureau. If one party would do this, the other would at once follow the example, and in this way the partisan spirit of emulation could be made of use to a great and beneficent work. The caucus could thus second the church in its philanthropic labors, and the experiment of doing good would react, as it always does, upon those who perform the merciful work. The warm and enervating weather which thus far has been so annoying to those who prefer the comforts of Winter in their season, seems to have given way to a clearer and colder air. To those who have luxurious homes, the change is most welcome. The clean streets, crisp breezes, clear skies, all enhance the charm of a walk homeward to a warm fireside and a good dinner. But to thousands of the poor there is death in this fine, cold weather. The lowered temperature which is so grateful to people who are well clothed and well nourished, is fatal to those from whom the lack of sufficient food has taken the power of resistance. This is the time of all the year which calls most loudly, not only for generous and judicions giving, but also for strict search for the shy objects of charity who will not ask for it. Our model should be that giver of the feast who was not content with those who obeyed his invitation, but insisted on beating the highways and hedges and compelling the reluctant also to come in.

There was a pure and sturdy manliness about Lord Derby's recent speech on self-culture which commends it to Young America as well as to Young England. He tears up one cherished opinion of the masses when he declares that eleverness is not the first qualification for a successful career, but he does not lack for instances. He mentions particularly two men who rose to fill some of the highest offices in England and who filled them well too, and who vet were at college constantly ridiculed for slowness of comprehension, and he goes on to speak of those first-class men at the universities who are now struggling hard for mere bread and a roof. Touching on the mental restlessness, the inquiry, the doubt of the times, he says most simply and naturally what it will not harm the modern American to read again and again. "Right and wrong, honor, duty, and country, benevolence toward men and responsibility toward the unseen power by which human actions are guided and controlled-these are not idle phrases. They are realities which correspond with the deepest wants and feelings of our nature; and no man will feel himself utterly cast down who can say in his heart what the wisest and best of the human race have proclaimed in the whole tenor of their lives. Whether I am happy or unbappy is not my chief affair; what most and first oncerns me is to find my work in life, to recognize it, and to do it." Mrs. Henry M. Field gives to The Ecangelist an in-

teresting sketch of the old French nobility, a race picturesque and almost pathetic, even in Republiand that further complications were imminent. can eyes, in its simple and ardent devotion to ite traditions, and in its rapid passing away. Where the lord of many a magnificent estate once held sway, his descendant now labors as a farmer on the poor remnant left to him of all those acres. The Revolution brought to the old noblesse complete anfluence disappeared so did not their prejudices nor with Italy. It is also said that friendly ascurtheir strictly-guarded exclusiveness. Mrs. Field every sign of popular approval, and with an auditance have been given to the lighten Foreign points out the necessary infeciority which is the enge of two thousand people.

result of this exclusiveness. The equality that marked the schools and colleges of France kept from them the heirs of noble houses, who could not therein receive the homage, the almost devont consideration that had once been the privilege and party, their exclusiveness has yet preserved to the old noblesse a charm of dignity and refinement, a social grace, a purity and bravery of spirit that it is a pleasure to recall. Soon they will be only a memory once in a while made vital by some gentle and exquisite figure of fiction, like Madame de Florac.

Certain facts, sustained by positive and entirely trustworthy evidence, warrant the statement that the place on Broadway called "The Dollar Store" in a place that respectable persons—especially ladies—should avoid. The facts to which we refer are these: At the Christmas season a lady-residing in the suburbs-purchased at this "Dollar Store" a number of articles, one of which was a juvenile book. Upon examining her purchases, after her arrival at home, the lady discovered that a different book had, by the soller's mistake, been substituted for the one that she had bought. It was not convenient for her to come to the city at once, to ask that the mistake might be rectified; but, on the 16th inst., being in town, she called at "The Dollar Store" and asked that the book-which had neither been read, nor used, nor in any way injured, but only taken out of one wrapper and put into another-might be exchanged for the one she had ordered and paid for The request was denied-a boorish, but not an unusual nor a particularly objectionable proceeding. The shopman, however, was not content with refusing compliance with the lady's proper request, but proceeded to call her a "shoplifter," and to point her out as such-publicly and with insulting languageto the attendants in the store and to various persons standing by. Friends of the lady-who had been sitting in a carriage at the door, awaiting her return-were informed of what had occurred, and immediately entered the store, in quest of its pro-prietor. He was not to be found: nor did it prove possible to find any person, in authority, either willing to hear a complaint or able to redress the outrageous wrong that had been done to an innocent and respectable lady. The vulgar and insolent shopman, however-who was said to be the proprietor's brother-was found to be drunk; and the friends of the lady, after calling and consulting with a police officer, concluded to leave the inebriate in his filth and "The Dollar Store" in its peculiar glory. We state these facts for the public benefit. They prove that ladies who enter "The Dollar Store" incur the danger of being treated with malignant insolence by a blackguard in liquor.

We are always glad when the cause of honest and conscientions Bolting receives an impeting from any source, and we consequently perceive with satisfaction that the nomination of Judge Waite for Chief-Justice and his prompt and unanimous confirmation by the Senate, have a decided bearing in this direction. Mr. Waite has never made any great figure in politics. The cares of his profession have engressed most of his time. Once only he came forward and bore a conspicuous part in a political campaign, This was to oppose the regular Republican nominstion for Congress in his district. Exercising his right of personal veto of the decree of a caucus, he went into the field for no purpose but to beat Mr. Ashley, and that purpose he accomplished through the election of a Democrat. This has usually been considered a great crime by the grade of politicians who fill the Senate. But these politicians unanimously voted to confirm this flagrant Bolter. Here is a high example for the youth of the country. Bolt whenever your conscience demands it-and when you are nominated for Chief-Justice it will not be emembered against you.

One of the most marked characteristics of the American mind is its capacity for temporary enthusiasms. It is dangerous for any author to become suddenly and extremely popular, since a reaction into coldness is almost sure to follow. It takes positive genius to withstand such a turn in the tide; talent is swept under or struggles along halfdrowned in indifference. For several years lectures have been the delight of the American sudiencemuch a delight that ignorance and duliness got a liberal hearing, as well as eleverness and culture. But fickle public taste is changing, and lecturing seems to be going down as rapidly as it came up. It certainly deserves to go, if lecture committees are disposed to engage adventurers to describe their career. This was actually done, it is said, by a committee in Delaware; the "lecturer" was a person who was renowned last Summer as having appeared in the character of a British lord, much to the disgust of various people when he was discovered to be quite

The distinguished American statesman whom Dickens so picturesquely described as kindly for warding a pamphletful of his eloquence to Queen Victory is quite outdone by the Cranberry Growers Association of New-Jersey. This ambitious society has immortalized itself by sending to that royal lady two whole packages of cranberries-expressage paid, doubtless-and also divers recipes for the preparation of the same in the American methods. This is the sort of thing calculated to enrich and deepen the friendship between two noble nations, to blend their interests and cultivate good feeling generally. To the common language and the common literature is now added a bond of union in the form of the tart and agreeable cranberry, contributed by Columbia with a generous disregard of natural prejudice against an effete form of government.

As certain remarkable descriptions of alleged discoveries made with the new telescope at Washington are going the rounds of the newspapers, the following statement of facts may prove of interest. The story is that examinations with the great telescope reveal the absence of any companion star to Procyon, and indicate that Uranus has but two moons. It will be noticed that the observations are purely negative. Upon inquiry we have ascertained that the statements in question are quite unauthorized. The conditions favorable for such researches occur but rarely at this season. We are assured that there has been but one hour of "really first-class seeing" since the telescope was mounted, and during that hour both Uranus and Procyon were below the horizon.

The Daily Graphic of yesterday has an admirable eartoon representing the ordination of Bishop Cheney, in which several distinguished divines are epresented with just enough of caricature to sustain the artist's intention, but not enough to distors or vulgarize the likenesses. Mr. Wust is making rapid progress in his essays to catch the spirit and numor of passing events. He was always excellent in mere caricature, but his later drawings have a higher merit than this. The Graphic is to be congratulated upon securing his services.

A business order received in THE TRIBUNE Office yesterday, gives a curious illustration of the present popular tendency to scientific studies. Messrs. Geo. Barnes & Co. of Syracuse, New-York-a firm dealing largely in agricultural implements-ordered 500 copies of the last TRIBUNE Extra Sheet, that containing the Proctor lectures on astronomy, and the Agassiz lectures at Penikese Island. They say, We have become so interested in them that we propose to send a copy to each of our customers."

A newspaper printed in Gloucester, right under Gen. Butler's own nose, when he is at he presses the opinion that "it is full time that the debates in Congress were characterized by a little decency." When constituents understand this more thoroughly there will be no occasion for complaint. Meanwhile they should know at once that whatever the disgrace of indecent debate may be, those who ereate indecent members of Congress must share in it.

Gerald Massey seems to have accurately gauged and reached the Bostonian heart. He concluded his source of lectures there day before yesterday with